

# NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1845.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, March 15th, 1845.

By the Bill which has passed the Senate to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, Daniel Haines, of Sussex, Thomas Aronowitch, of Monmouth, John S. Condit, of Hudson, Joseph Saunders, of Gloucester, and Maurice Beesely, of Cape May, are appointed Commissioners to select a suitable site. The price to be paid for the location is limited to \$10,000. Within three months after the purchase of the property, the Governor is to appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of the Asylum, on such plan as the Commissioners so to be appointed shall approve. The plan and terms are to be approved by the Governor. The last named Commissioners are to give bond for \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

The sum to be paid by the Commissioners for the erection of the Asylum is limited to \$25,000. The Commissioners are to receive three dollars per day and travelling expenses. It is made the duty of one or more of the last named Commissioners, to superintend the erection of the Asylum, for which they are to receive each two dollars per day.

By the bill which has passed the Senate for the sale of the Government lot, the erection of offices and repairing of the State House, &c. Samuel R. Gummere, Saml R. Hamilton, and Stacy A. Paxson, of Trenton, are appointed Commissioners to sell "the Government lot" at public auction, giving five weeks notice in the Trenton papers and in one in the cities of Philadelphia and New York. They are also authorized to cause a new roof to be put on the State House, erect porticoes in front and rear, have it retiled in the style of Mercer Court House, and have the State House yard fenced, graded, and planted with suitable ornamental trees. They likewise have authority to cause to be erected two buildings of forty by fifty-five feet fronting on Second street, for offices for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk of Chancery and Clerk of Supreme Court. The bill does not state whereabouts on Second street the offices are to be erected. It authorizes the commissioners to receive proposals for erecting the said buildings, making repairs, &c., but there is no limitation of the amount for which the Government lot shall be sold, nor of the expense of erecting the offices, making the repairs, or ornamenting the State House grounds.—The terms, &c. of the several matters are left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioners, whose sound judgments are a sufficient guarantee that it will be exercised with propriety.

The Commissioners appointed to value the stock, &c. of the N. J. State Prison, have valued it at \$10,000. It was inventoried by Mr. Yard at \$18,000, making a difference of nearly one half. This may probably account for the \$6,000 that is said to have been paid into the Treasury by Mr. Yard during the last year.

**Pickel's Scriptum.**—The speeches of the exponent of Hunter Democracy (Mr. Pickel) in the House of Assembly during the past week amount to one hundred and twenty-five; being an average of twenty-five a day, the House being in session but five days.

## NEW JERSEY and her U. S. Senators.

New Jersey has every reason to be proud of her U. S. Senators. During the session which has just gone by, they both distinguished themselves, not only for the fidelity and zeal with which they stood up for their immediate constituents; but for the manly stand they took upon all great national and constitutional questions. We have before us in a pamphlet form, the speech made by Senator Dayton on the 24th of last month, on the Texas question. It is able, argumentative and eloquent. We regret that we have room only for the following, which are the closing passages.

—*Phila. Enquirer.*

"Mr. President, the integrity of the States of this Union must be preserved at any price short of dishonor, and impositions on its parts, too grievous to be borne, have had least cause; that the Government has been almost exclusively in her hands from the beginning. The present acquisition we deprecate, first and principally, because it is a violation of the Constitution, and next because we feel that it can bring with it no commensurate good to counterbalance its evils. It is hanging an immense State on the very outermost end of the Confederacy, and gives it the advantage of leverage against the centre. If it cannot, on trial, uphold it, it will at least break the beam, and carry a large fragment with it.

"Sir, we want conciliation; we want forbearance at the hands of the South; of country, God knows, we have 'enough and to spare.' Filled from its verge to its centre with our free citizens and our free institutions, where, in the compass of light, could you find a nation reflecting more of greatness—more of goodness! The mirror may yet, at some distant day, become too vast for use; if so, the hand of a workman, I trust, quick, unimpeded, may divide it into parts, and rest each in the framework of its own—Then, and then only, may we hope that each will again give back the glorious image of the original. But let the hand of the workman shake with passion; let the spirit of violence but touch the plate, and it will be dashed into a thousand glittering fragments, fit only to be trodden in the dust by the heel of an oppressor."

"We have a copy of this able speech, and shall take an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted with it.—Ed.

"We refer with pleasure to the bill, in another column, of Mr. Kyle's Concern to-morrow evening. It will be seen that it promises an entertainment of the richest character. Mr. Kyle is himself without a rival on the flute in this country, but the names of MADAME PRIO, confessedly the first vocalist on this side of the Atlantic, and SIOUXA SAXQUICHA, a distinguished member of the late Italian Opera, give assurance of a delightful musical treat. We derive the following notice of Miss DeLoce from a city paper:

**Mr. Kyle's Concert.**—This talented professor gives a concert at the Washington Hall, Newark, on Tuesday next, which will be a most interesting and valuable one. Among the leading musicians and vocalists will appear among them Miss DeLoce, who made so favorable a debut at the concert given for the benefit of the Italians, at Palm's. This young lady has been gradually gaining ground with the public. We heard her at Scionia's concert, at Brooklyn, given on the 4th inst., and were as much pleased as surprised. She possesses a voice of great compass—extending nearly to three octaves—equal in purity of intonation throughout. Her pronunciation is Italian in elegant and correct, and her manner of reading the poetry of English ballads is highly creditable to her taste and understanding. She sang "Kathleen M'Avourneen" very charmingly, and was, as she deserved to be, loudly encored. A duet, "The Mariners," received a similar compliment. This composition introduced to our notice Miss Kate DeLoce, who made her debut on this occasion, and was most favorably received. Her voice, scarcely as yet fully developed, is a soprano of great delicacy and sweetness. Indeed, both young ladies seem to have had the good fortune to have studied under an excellent master, and bid fair, at no distant period, to take a high stand in the profession they have adopted.

**ROBERT RIVES**, aged 81 years, father of Hon. Wm. C. Rives, died at Oak Ridge, Va. on the 9th inst. He was a volunteer on the plains of Yorktown, and for fifty years has filled a large space in the business and social affairs of that part of the State in which he lived.

The Loco Foco in Boston and Philadelphia, celebrated Gen. Jackson's seventy-eighth birthday on Friday. In Boston there was a grand Jackson and Anneton Ball, and in Philadelphia a grand salute.

The Whigs of the First Congressional District of Virginia have nominated Robert H. Whitefield, Esq., as their candidate for Congress.

Judge ESTE, of Cincinnati, having retired from the Bench which he has occupied with reputation for some ten years, having retired from office, the Bar of Hamilton Co. expressed their feelings on the occasion in a series of complimentary resolutions. Judge Este is a native Jerseyman, and we take pleasure in repeating the subjoined comments by the Cincinnati Gazette:

The characteristics which marked the long judicial service of Judge Este were uprightness, industry, urbanity. When elected to the Bench, he put himself in a position, at once, from which stood aloof all political parties and all conflicting interests, and while he was a member of the Court, he was made to feel that he was a member of the Court, and as such interested in upholding its honor and dignity as he who presided over it.—Judge Este yielded no principle. Yet, during ten years of public service—though placed often in trying circumstances, and often surrounded by excited interests, and professional brethren no less excited—no jar, no conflict ever occurred between the Court and any member of the Bar. His way was firm, but kind, and there was order and harmony.

We need not say, that acting upon these principles, Judge Este secured the confidence and respect of the people of Hamilton County. None doubted his integrity. No suitor, entering the halls of his court, feared that any personal bias, or political prejudice could move or sway him. For he occupied the proud judicial stand—not only of one conscious of right intention in all that he did—but of commanding the belief in the mind of a jealous public, that he was, as a Judge, above suspicion. The retirement of Judge Este, therefore, from the Bench is regretted by the whole people of Hamilton. They sympathize with the Bar in all that they say.

We regret that the parting address of Judge Este to the Bar was not taken. It was brief, yet appropriate. His allusions to the brethren who had passed away, during his ten years term, was feelingly eloquent. But no effort was made to catch the words of parting, and we may not attempt a poor sketch of them. We embrace the opportunity, however, secured to us by a friend of giving a brief outline of the Judge's life.

Judge Este was born at Morristown, New Jersey, 21st October, 1785, and graduated at Princeton College in September 1804. He studied law with Chief Justice, since a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and was admitted to the Bar at Trenton, in 1808. In May, 1809 he moved to Ohio and commenced the practice of the Law. The Legislature, December, 1834, elected him President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1838, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. His last term expired on the 5th inst.

The Bar have invited Judge Este to a public dinner on Thursday, the 13th inst. He has accepted. We anticipate a most pleasant, social mingling together of the members of the Profession on that occasion.

**Reception of Mr. Calhoun.**—A large meeting of citizens of Charleston, S. C., was held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the Hon John C. Calhoun, with appropriate respect, on his arrival in that place from the seat of Government. The Hon. Kerr Boyce was called to the Chair, and Major A. O. Andrews acted as Secretary. After addresses from Messrs. Yancey and Dehor, and the adoption of a series of resolutions, a committee of fifty were appointed by the Chair, to act with a Committee of the City Council, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Among the precious historical relics presented to the Maryland Historical Society at its meeting last week, was the banner of Pulaski's Legion, from Mr. Edmund Peale, of the Baltimore Museum. It appears that after the death of Pulaski, this relic, which was attached to a company organized by the brave Count in Baltimore, in 1776, fell into the hands of a British soldier, who, retiring from the army, took it home with him and preserved it as a sacred relic for 45 years.

## By the Southern Mail this Afternoon.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 16th, 1845.

Half-past 5 o'clock, P. M.

In the SENATE yesterday, before going into Executive Session, a resolution was adopted offered by Mr. BATES, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate at the present session, a report made by Mr. John Strookton, Superintendent of the Mineral Lands on Lake Superior, with the map accompanying the same.

The President of the Senate communicated the credentials of Hon. S. CAMERON, elected Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term of Mr. BUCHANAN, resigned.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, during which several nominations were confirmed. I learn by the following, that CHARLES H. HARTWELL, an Engineer in Chief in the Navy Service, and Mr. LAUGHLIN, of Tenn., as Recorder of the Land Office, and Hon. BENJ. G. SHIELDS, of Ala. Charge d'Affaires Venezuela, in place of Vespuian Ellis, appointed by Mr. Tyler, but among the large number of nominations undisposed by the late Senate.

The Zoll Voren treaty was taken up and debated, but before adjourning its further consideration was postponed till the next session of Congress. It is said that certain statistics of not much immediate importance were ratified. The sessions of the Senate will probably consume another week; at least I am so informed by one of its members who understands the amount and character of the business designed for Senatorial consideration.

Senator Bates yet continues among the living, though mostly in an unconscious and delirious situation. All hopes of his recovery are abandoned by the members of his family now in attendance upon him, his physicians, and his friends. His professional attention is mentioned to me within the last half-hour that he could not possibly hold out but a few hours longer.

Mr. BATES is a good man and christian as viewed in all the relations of life, whether it be as husband, father, friend or Senator. And the time of life to the christian is not the hour of death, but the time of his journeying, as St. Peter teaches. "If ye call on the Father, who, without respect of persons, judgeth every one according to his work, pass the time of your journeying here in fear." It is a fear lest we fall into temptation, and from the faith; and in fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of us should seem to have come short of it. But when the christian's work is finished, and his race is run, and he is going to receive his reward, then is the time, not of fear, but of rejoicing, for it is the hour of his triumph.

Yes, and this is the Faith in the gospel which now so gloriously sustains the dying Senator, and which thus always sustains the believer in the last conflict with death. It has triumphed where all the powers of nature have failed; it has realized glorious visions, and lighted up the closing scene of life with a splendor far surpassing the dazzling pomp and pageantry of the world. The dying Christian contemplates the King of Terrors with calmness, and greets him as a welcome messenger, for the gloom of the dying bed is banished by the light of the resurrection. When the power of faith is denied, or its reality doubted, when its influence has been manifested to the eye of sense, and the testimony of experience is added to that of inspiration?

Can it be doubted, when it can exercise such influence, and pour such comfort into the soul, when all the resources of nature have failed, and all the bodily powers seem to be closed to all earthly objects? Ay! how could the heart be torn away this last refuge from failing humanity? Does not its consolation to the afflicted, the hope it carries to the sick and dying, the comfort it holds to the poor, the sorrowful and the distressed, entitle it to universal respect—entail it in the heart of every friend of man, and consecrate it from the rude attacks of the malicious and profane? Its power is coextensive with the wants and woes of man; and it is held up for imitation to the exercise of Christian faith and hope, as they existed in life, and are now manifested at its close by the dying believer, Mr. BATES.

I offer these reflections as being in consonance with the day on which they are written and the occasion of their being penned, not designing, however, to usurp the province of the preacher to whom it more befittingly and rightfully belongs.—M.

**Jersey Women Justices of the Peace!**—According to the Phila. Ledger this morning, Sally Brown and Betsy French, maiden ladies, were elected Justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co., last week! They were run against the regular nominees.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Navy Department and abuses therein—George Bancroft and his Abolitionism—Mr. A. Fitch's new mode of Office-seeking—the health of Hon. Mr. Bates.

WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1845.

The gross abuses that were known to exist in the Navy Department under the old Board of Navy Commissioners, called so loudly for reform that a reorganization of that Department was effected with great unanimity by Congress. The Board alluded to was done away with, and in place thereof five new and distinct Bureaus were created for the better discharge of the duties devolving upon it, which business management was sub-divided as follows, viz:—

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.  
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs.  
Bureau of Provision and Clothing.  
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

These were duly organized immediately after the passage of the act in 1842, but it is doubtful whether they have been conducted with a proper regard to the spirit and intent of the law by which they were created. The great and well founded complaint under the old organization was, that the Board of Commissioners overshadowed the Secretary himself in the controlling influence of the Department, and thus the power designed to be under the direction of the throne, was greater than the throne itself. In order to obviate this crying evil, and restore to the Head of that Executive Department the supreme authority belonging to him, the reorganization was perfected, and the subordinate duties specifically assigned to the Chiefs of the Bureaus then created, each and all being made subject to the direct will and supervision of the Secretary, to be, in all official movements and acts, under his controlling influence.

Thus far it was, and is, all very well; but the question arises, was it the intent of Congress that the new trusts created, and imposed by the several Bureaus, should be placed in the hands, and at the direction, of officers in the Naval service? In the opinion of many it is not so supposed, as it was mainly the object of the reform to do away with the undue influence which it was well known had before, and might thereafter be exerted by gentlemen thus connected with the service. Nevertheless, the immediate control of the Bureaus were placed under the direction of persons highly and justly distinguished for their Naval exploits, and holding high rank in their honorable profession. Thus, under another name—or names—was the Board of Navy Commissioners perpetuated, as the experience of the past few years demonstrates, for the evils which have crept in, under the present organization of the Navy Department are now numerous and aggravated. This was to have been expected as a natural sequence, as no other result could have been looked for when the business management of the affairs of the Navy is committed entirely to Naval Officers, who are naturally inclined to favor their own class. The vigor of discipline is softened, dereliction of duty is winked at, and the labor of the service diminished. Hence it is that our squadrons abroad are indulged in their ease, and in the pursuit of amusement, to the almost total neglect of the legitimate purpose for what they are ordered abroad, as are our whaling and commercial interests are left comparatively unprotected. In evidence of this, I will state the fact that, one of our vessels of War remained in the harbor of Lima eleven months without tripping her anchor. And what else than this could have been expected, when, perhaps, on his return, the command of the squadron, might be placed at the head of the very Bureau which had so indulged him? Should Congress require, by law, that regular periodical reports be made of the service performed by each ship in the service during the absence of the same, perhaps such evils as the one noticed might be hereafter contracted. This requirement, and the placing of the Bureaus under civil rule, would work a thorough and wholesome change, highly advantageous to the Navy, and greatly to the pecuniary profit of the country.

Another evil, loudly and justly complained of, is the Nepotism practiced by the Heads of the Bureaus. It is a fact that in the Bureau of Yards and Docks there is a Clerk who is a nephew of the Chief of the Bureau; and the Chief Clerk has a nephew who is a Clerk in the Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, &c., is brother-in-law to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the latter has a nephew who is a Clerk in the former Bureau. The Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau of Medicine. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., has a brother-in-law who is Clerk in the Bureau; and the same is the case with the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Thus there is evidence of Nepotism in all the Bureaus, and the tendency prevailing throughout the whole Bureau system, which glaring evils nothing will correct, as seems to every one who has bestowed much consideration upon the subject, but to put the Bureaus under civil rule. Practical business men are needed to direct their management, and these the interests of the Navy Department require should be sought for, and placed there, by the Government.

The opposition with which the nomination of Mr. Bancroft was met in the Senate was based upon the grounds of Dorism, doubtful democracy, want of practical business habits and talent, and abolitionism. The latter charge did not come to hand until too late to answer the purpose of those who brought the accusation, by meeting the bold denial of the Secretary's friends who attested to the unfounded character of the sentiments imputed to him.

The whole subject is one in which I feel no interest whatever, only so far as relates the fact that a northern man is placed at the Head of the Navy Department, and therefore am pleased that Mr. Bancroft secured the appointment. But those who opposed the nomination, and particularly on the point of his abolition principles, and found difficulty in sustaining themselves by the necessary undeniable proof, will no doubt be gratified to learn that the documentary evidence of the fact can be adduced, and their charge sustained. For the benefit of the active agents in procuring Mr. B's rejection, such as Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Huger, and others, as also, for the southern wing of the Loco Foco Party, I will place the evidence on record, and call Mr. Bancroft to the stand for that purpose.

When Mr. George Bancroft was a candidate for Congress, in the year 1834, several gentlemen, citizens of Northampton, Mass. addressed to him a letter, in which they say "we take the liberty to ask your sentiments on the great public question which now agitate the community."—In the "Hampshire Gazette," published at Northampton (Mass.) October 8, 1834, I find the reply of Mr. Bancroft to the letter alluded to, bearing date Northampton Oct. 1, 1834, in which he discusses at length the various political questions "which now agitate the community." With respect to the abolition of slavery he holds the following language, viz:—

"If further great reforms in society are expected, they must come from the people. Slaves are capital; the slaveholder is a capitalist. Free labor will be the first to demand the abolition of slavery; capital will be the last to concede it. We would not interfere with the domestic regulations of New Orleans or Algiers; but we must demand the instant abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and should assist free labor to recover its rights in the capital of the country."

I have no time, or room, to quote from this address, abounding with sentiments of the most dangerous tendency, and the corrupt appeals of the demagogue, farther than to cite the significant closing passages in which he demands of "the people" that they go forward with and push onward the abolition movement.

—Mr. Bancroft thus speaks:—

"Let not the servants of the people (meaning Representatives in Congress) shrink away, intimidated by abuse; nor should the people be, like the lion of the caravan, afraid of his keepers. The people must exercise their power, not for the purpose of controlling an election, and lifting an aspirant into office, but to assert the dignity and assure the well-being of the millions. Liberty summons every citizen to action. Liberty invites every citizen to assist in giving to civilization its just and happiest development. She speaks as with a voice from Heaven. 'Ye have seen what I did unto' your oppressors, 'and how I bare you on eagle's wings, and brought you unto my self. Now therefore if you obey my voice ye shall not be destroyed.'"

George Town D. C. was illuminated on Thursday night in token of joy at the passage of the bill for the completion of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal by the Maryland Legislature.

In Cincinnati there is to be a triangular contest for Mayor and city officers. The Whigs will run the present popular Mayor (Henry Spencer, Esq.) and the Natives and Abolitionists each have a candidate.

A fire occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, which burnt out entirely Mr. Plummer, hatter; Mr. Rosalmon, plate maker; Mr. Thomas, confectioner; and Mr. Corwin, painter.

Mr. Secretary WALKER has appointed Judge Bibb's son, who was the late Secretary's confidential clerk, to a clerkship in the Land Office—by which means he is raised from \$1600 to \$1400 per annum.

Robert Owen, the "Socialist," and Robert Dale Owen, member of Congress from Indiana, are at the City Hotel, N. Y.

ARTHUR TAPPAN has been nominated by "the Liberty Party" of the City of New York, as their candidate for Mayor.

Ohio.—This House have passed the bill of the Senate to alter the Congressional districts.

and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people." George Bancroft.

Such were the sentiments of the Secretary of the Navy in 1834, when, with opinions like these, he must have held a position in the front rank of the abolition party, as then no movement for "instant abolition" reached farther than the District of Columbia, and I do not know, even that it is now seriously entertained to push it beyond that for "instant" action. But I have done with Mr. Bancroft and his abolitionism.

An entirely new and congenial mode of office-seeking I observe has been discovered by Mr. A. Fitch—son of F. Butler & Co., late Navy Agents of the U. S. at Marseille, and may be found in a communication from that gentleman to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Naval affairs, contained in Senate documents No. 164, of the last session.

It is well known that a controversy has been going on for a long time, in relation to the removal of the Messrs Fitch as Navy Agents at Marseille, and, also, with reference to their mode of keeping accounts with the Government, and the settlement thereof. Money transactions with the United States Government have been the subject of no little remark here, particularly their interest account, charging it to the government when, at the same time holding near two hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the U. S. over and above all indebtedness of the government to the said firm. And such was the fact for a series of about eleven years. In a letter, addressed as above stated, while making an effort to be re-instated in his former comfortable situation at Marseille, Mr. A. Fitch writes, viz:—

"Under these circumstances, I have been left with no other resource than to make application to the honorable Senate of the United States for justice; though promised, yet withheld in another quarter."

"I am perfectly aware that the functions of the Senate in appointments are confined to the supervision of the nominations of the Executive. Nevertheless, I presume, that the Senate can give expression of opinion of such character as they may deem proper, in money transactions with the United States Government, who may monopolize that body and the Executive, by the adoption of a report and resolution of one of its committees, which might have a proper weight and influence with another EXECUTIVE CHIEF MAGISTRATE." If this is not a new mode of office-seeking, and a bold attempt to forestall Capt. Polk, I have yet to learn what may be considered as new, or the meaning and design of words and movements.

The proposed call on the President, with reference to the act of John Tyler on the Texas Resolutions, and to the debate on which I have before alluded, has been laid on the table in the Senate.

Mr. BATES, greatly to the surprise of his physicians and friends, still lives. The report of his death was current here this morning, as it is at the time of my present writing, that he is somewhat better. What I communicate respecting his situation I obtain direct from the physicians in attendance upon him. From their reports I learn that he is weaker and lower, while some symptoms are more favorable others are much less so, and that they hope for the best while life lasts, though his tenure of life seems too frail to continue long.

For Senate proceedings of to-day, I reserve my accounts for the next mail.

For the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MECHANICS' BANK PATERNON.

Mr. BURRO.—As one of your Subscribers I claim a little portion of your columns for the purpose of directing public attention towards a Bill which is now before our Legislature.—I refer to Senate Bill No. 69, entitled "A further Supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, passed February 23d, 1832, for the relief of the Stockholders of said Bank." The new Constitution provides that "every law shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in the title," but the provisions of this Supplement extend no relief to the Stockholders but such as they may derive from banking upon a capital of \$30,000. No person from reading the title would suppose that the whole scope of the act, is to resuscitate an insolvent Bank. As probably most of the members of the Legislature are unacquainted with the concerns of that bank, I will give a brief history of them, that if they pass the supplement they cannot afterwards plead ignorance.

The institution under peculiar and painful circumstances was declared to be insolvent some 8 or 10 years ago by the Chancellor, and was enjoined from exercising any of the privileges or franchises granted in its charter until the Court of Chancery should otherwise order. All its monies and effects passed into the hands of its creditors, who will continue in office representing as with the Stockholders as the Creditors of the Corporation. An application was made to the Chancellor, a year to dissolve the injunction, which he refused to do and it is therefore in full force. Among the powers which by the injunction the company is restrained from exercising, is that of electing Directors and officers and that of issuing circulating notes, but strange to say the supplement now before our Legislature nullifies the wholesome law of 1839, respecting insolvent corporations under which the Chancellor acted, rides over the Court of Chancery and in the first section unqualifiedly provides for an election of Directors on the 2d Tuesday of May next, and annually thereafter; and by the 2d section recognizes a reorganization by the appointment of a President and Cashier and authorizes the issuing of circulating notes upon the paying in of \$30,000. It should be remembered that 2 or 3 years ago the Legislature were about repealing that charter with many others, which then went by the board and that upon the representation of the Stockholders that its repeal might embarrass the closing up of the concerns for their "relief" it was stricken out of the repealing Bill.

Under these circumstances, would the passage of this supplement be prudent and wise? Would it comport with that wholesome spirit of vigilance and caution which of late years has characterized our legislation upon the subject of Banks? The people of Paterson have tried the experiment of reviving an old bank in the instance of the Paterson Bank, which, after a new legislative life of a few years, "has died for want of breath." If the business of that town requires more capital, and the business community there are pressing upon the Legislature, and it is considered politic so soon after the adoption of the Constitution to increase the Banking of the State, let it be done by granting a new charter under proper checks, with a sufficiently large capital to extend essential aid to the industry of the State, and not by galvanizing a broken in situation and setting it up again with a meagre capital of \$30,000, under the disguise of "relieving the stockholders."

—VERITAS.

The N. Y. city Oyer and Terminer commences its term to-day, when Judge Edmonds will for the first time take his seat on the bench. There are three murder cases set down for the first three days, and after them, the trial of Polly Bodino is next in order, and which if reached, will probably consume the last part of the week.

The New Hampshire Election.—It is not yet certain that the regular Loco Foco candidate for Governor has been elected, but that Woodbury, the Loco Foco candidate for Congress, in the district last represented by John P. Hale, has been any more successful. It is barely possible only that either of these candidates have secured their election.

Georgetown D. C. was illuminated on Thursday night in token of joy at the passage of the bill for the completion of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal by the Maryland Legislature.

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From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

The Horrors of Millerism.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.—We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover, Maine, commenced the 17th ult. before Messrs Sweet and Seth Lee, Esqs. The trial develops most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He plead not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room.—Dammon has no means to support himself; that he knows of. The meeting appeared very irregular; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room. They said the world's people must not go there.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. Dammon said at times all he was talking at once, hailing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw Elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smuck, but did not hit his foot with her lips. Hall said, "This is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels!"—She then gave him a number of kisses.

Lorton Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present, who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mrs. Woodbury she must be baptized, and go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington, figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bed room with a man, whom they called Elder White, and when they came out they were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Doore, and they kissed each other. This night, they went to the water and baptized. The visionist, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. During the time Dammon lay on the floor, on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had any thing to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. She acted as mediator.

Jerre B. Green testified, that in the meeting he attended, he saw men wash women's feet, &c.—Elder D. was the presiding Elder. He saw Dammon kiss Mrs. Osborn.

Elen Trundy testified that prisoner told him he must live on them that had property—and if God did not come, then they must all go to work together.

The first witness offered by the defence, was Jas. Ayer, Jr. He denied that a man went into the bed room with Miss Baker. He is an adventist, and said it was a part of their faith to kiss each other—and they had bible authority for it. He admitted that prisoner had no other business than to attend meetings. Dammon admitted he had a spiritual wife, and was glad of it. He understood Miss Harmon had a vision at Portland, and was travelling through the country relating it.

Job Moody, one of the brethren, affirmed, that prisoner had repeatedly urged upon them the necessity of quitting all labor. He affirmed that D's character was good. As for himself, he had been serving the Lord and hammering against the devil of late.

George Woodbury affirmed he believed in Miss Harmon's visions, because she told his wife's feelings correctly. He was the impression that prisoner kissed his wife, and told the world what was coming to an end within two months; prisoner preaching that "this is the faith of the band. He believed the sisters Harmon and Baker's revelations as much as though they came from God. Sister Harmon said to his wife and the girls, if they did not do as she said, they would go to hell. His wife and Dammon passed across the floor on their hands and knees. Some men did go into the bed room. Heard brother Dammon say the gift of healing the sick lay in the church. Dammon advised us not to work, because there is enough to live on until the end of the world.

Thomas Proctor testified that prisoner confessed to him that Miss Baker had an exercise in the bed room, and he went in and helped her out.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the defence opened his defence. He cited Luke 7, 36; John 13; last chapter in Romans. Philippians 4th; 1st Thess. 5th chap. Prisoner again rose, and read the 50th and 136th Psalm. He argued that the day of grace had gone by, that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction; from which sentence he appealed.

On Tuesday, after the trial was concluded, and while the Court was waiting for the Counsel to come in, prisoner and his witnesses asked permission, and sung that hymn, by John Craig, beginning—

"While I was down in Egypt's land,  
I heard my Savior was at hand;  
The midnight cry was sounding